#### LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE BOARD OF TRADE WILL INVESTI-GATE THE OREGON DISASTER.

Lient Broken in Health and ble Mental Faculties Impaired-France's New Ship Canal Project-Prof. Huxley's Wit-ticiam at Gindatone's Expanse-English Liberale, Encouraged by the Queen, On-

ight, 1886, by Tun Ron Printing and Publishing As-

LONDON, March 27,-Official assurance has been given me that the Board of Trade intends to make a searching inquiry into the causes which led up to the loss of the Oregon, and that the general condition of Atlantic steam navigation will at the same time be thoroughly gone into. The inquiry only awaits the arrival of the officers and crew of the Oregon and the reports of the agents of the Cunard steam-

ship line it. New York.

The close contest in the French Chamber between M. Clemenceau and the Government for the control of the Budget Committee is having a disquieting effect on the conservative financiers of Paris. It is believed by many that the recent defeat of M. Clemenceau in the Chamber was chiefly due to the support which M. Ferry. Cabinet. This belief presages a serious con-fliet, as the Radicals, who abhor M. Ferry, are determined not to submit quietly to a restora-tion of his influence. M. Perry is known to be unfriendly to M. de Lesseps, and it is under-stood that he is pressing and has practically revived the project of a great ship canal be-tween Narbonne and Bordeaux, connecting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic. The con-struction of such a canal would admittedly tend toward neutralizing the naval superiority of England, and would secure to France the

was defeated by Nelson at Trafalgar. Admiral Aube, the ablest of the French naval authorities affirms that this canal would anunite with the Channel fleet in four days' time, when both could be quickly distributed along the coast of England.

Admiral Aube's experiments with torpedoes in the Bay of Antibes are declared to have been far more successful than the recent English experiments in Bantry Bay.

The strikes in Belgium are assuming a very

angerous and almost revolutionary aspect. The appearance in Belgium, simultaneously with the strikes, of large numbers of German Socialists is attracting the attention of the German Government, especially in connection with the political activity of the French Radiwhich they are lending to the strikers in northorn France.

A great deal of sentimental enthusiasm has been excited in Paris over the visit of Franz Liezt. Private letters received in Lendon declare him to be much broken down bealth, and assert that his faculties have me impaired. The same letters severely priticise the execution of his new mass, which was performed under the direction of M. Grau efore a vast and fashionable audience on

Thursday at the Church of St. Eustache. The death of the Countees de Chambord furmishes another verification of the adage, "'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good." By the previsions of her will certain Italian members of the Bourbon house are enriched and the French Princes out off. Her demise has af-forded the Comte de Paris, whom the Countess cordially hated, a chance to return good for evil, and he very promptly availed himself of it by procuring the celebration of a grand rewiem mass for the repose of her soul. The mass was celebrated at Cannes to-day, and the expense was defrayed by the Comte de Paris,

Further marriages of members of the Orleans family to representatives of the reigning dymasties of Europe are beginning to be dissussed in Paris, and the suggestion is creating fresh complications in connection with the inonaiderate adoption on the part of the Radical group in the Chamber of Deputies of a policy personal hostility to the Orleans princes. The recent elaborate article published in a semi-official Berlin newspaper, declaring that Germany preferred the French republic to the of revenge, it is believed, was intended really as a lever for the French monarchists, and they are using it with effect.

Somebody complimenting Huxley recently on his demolition of Mr. Gladstone's theological article upon the "Dawn of Creation," Huxley replied: "I care nothing about Gladstone's Genesis: I am only anxious to witness his Exodus." This remark tersely illustrates the growing temper of the educated classes of England toward the Premier.

It is now conceded on all sides that Mr. John

Morley's adhesion to the Cabinet was purchased by the withdrawal of Chamberlain and the Government. It is more difficult than ever to see what prospect exists for the successful issue of the Premier's undertaking to accom-plish a pacific settlement of the Irish question. The Duke of Argyll and a few Imore wellknown Liberals are inclined to support home rule, provided Ireland abandons representation at Westminster. These Liberals, doubtless, sympathize in their hearts with the present doctrine of Thomas Carlyle that Ireland should be drifted a thousand miles out into the Atlantic Ocean.

A much more considerable body of Liberals fairly represented by the speeches of Brand, M. P. for Gloucester, and Viscount Lymington, M. P. for Devonshire, during the past week have determined to cooperate with the Chamberlain Radicals and the Salisbury Conservatives to support a logislative union.

The Queen is actively encouraging these Liberals. Mr. Goschen and his wife dined with her Majesty yesterday, and it is an open secret that Mr. Gosoben is preparing a powerful

speech against the Premier's policy. Lord Salisbury is returning from Cannes and all other signs concur to indicate the immi-nence of a political collision between the followers and opponents of Gladstone on the Irish question. It matters little whether home rule shall precede or follow the land question. Both problems are intricately interwoven in the pub-lic mind. Gladstone's prolonged delay has weakened the confidence of many of his personal followers and despened the hostility of the average English public.

Meanwhile it is undeniable that the weakness of the bonds which hold the Cabinet together has already produced mischievous effects on the Continent of Europe, and encouraged Russia to assume a new and strouger

lead in the Eastern question,
At a dinner in London last week, in the course of an animated discussion over the in-tention of the English Government on certain questions of Eastern policy, a foreign Ambassador abruptly closed the discussion in a general taugh by exclaiming: After all, is there any English Govern-

Great interest is felt in the discussion over Mr. Mundella's proposals concerning the management of English railways, arising from the complaints which are made about

rates, particularly when local charges are ppared with those for through traffic. .ord Grimthorpe, a former leader of the Engisir Parliamentary bar, strongly presents the English railway case in a paper showing that all railway directors agree that it is impossible for the railways to compete in the handling of Imports with steamers except through a great

reduction of through rates.

The strong report of Sir Auckland Colvin, financial member of the Council of the

Governor of India, on the condition of Indian

Governor of India, on the condition of Indian finances, confirms all my intimations concerning the effect of the demonetization of sliver upon the imperial interests of England. The subject is overshadowed for the moment by the Irish imbroglio, but it is certain to compel the early and intelligent attention of the Government, the only alternative to its neglect being bankruptey in India and the ruin of the export trade of Manchester. At the porsonal request of Lord Iddesleigh, Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, consented to refer the sliver question to the Commission inquiring into the causes of the depression of trade, but it is well understood that he has for some time intended to constitute a special sliver committee to accelerate action upon the question after the close of the Parliamentary crisis.

Mr. Morton Frewen has written an able letter in which he proposes a loan of £50,000,000 to India, which shall be converted into sliver. The Bank of England is also considering the question of its authority to issue notes against sliver without a special act of Parliament, Leading financiers attribute the decline of New York exchance in London less to the sales of stocks in London than to the increased shipments of wheat, corn, and cotton from American Within the next fortnight Indian wheat will appear in the London market and American exchange must then depend upon cotton. Financiers consider the period of large shipments of gold from America at an end. Only very large purchases of stocks in London for American account are likely to cause a rehewal of the shipments of gold from New York to England.

Pinero's new comedy, "The Schoolmistress," was produced at the Court Theatre to-night with our old New York friend Mrs. John Wood.

Pinero's new comedy. The Schoolmistress."
was produced at the Court Theatre to-night
with our old New York friend, Mrs. John Wood,
in the leading rôle. Critics speak hopefully
and friends enthusiastically of the new piece.
At a fashionable new club to-night Masen
and Titus's "Shadowgraphs" were given,
whatever they may be. The Prince of Wales
attended this club last night to witness a rather
second-rate performance by a French troupe of
"Bébé," which has been done into English, as
you know, under the name of "Betsy."
WILLIAM HENEY HUSLERET.

#### JARHNE RESIGNS - GAIN.

Es Will Still Semain an Alderman but No

Longer Vice-President. It is understood that Alderman Jachne wrote his resignation from the Board of Aldera friend. It was not presented, and Jachne counsel. Richard S. Newcombe, in regard to from the Board, but to resign his office of Vice President. This Jachne concluded to do, and forwarded his letter of resignation to President Nooney. This will be presented at the

dent Nooney. This will be presented at the next meeting of the Board. Jachne also wrote a letter resigning his membership in the New Amsterdam Club. This will end the trouble there, as many gentlemen threatened to resign unless Jashne went out.

It is understood that Jachne resigns as Vice-President of the Board of Aldermen in pursuance of caucus meetings recently held by leading spirits in the County Democracy organization, who have some to the conclusion that the interests of the party require that those who have become identified with the Broadway Railroad scandal shall step aside with as little fuss as possible. Present indications are that the pressure will be strong enough to procure the resignation from the County Democracy of any others against whom the testimony is considered strong enough to damage the party. Alderman Robert E. De Lacy said he had no intention of resigning from the Board or from the County Democracy, but he is willing to go out of the latter if the other members think he is not proper company for them.

out of the latter if the other members think he is not proper company for them.

Lawyer Newcombe said yesterday that he had not heard further from ex-Alderman Waite. Mr. Waite's brother has received a letter from him saying that he will be in this city to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock. It was raported about the City Hall yesterday that John Keenan will be in town on Tuesday.

Inspector Byrnes was closested with District Attorney Martine for an hour yesterday morning. The Inspector admitted that the conference concerned the Broadway matter, and said he was still busy in his hunt for evidence. He had heard nathing of any confession of a dead Atterman.

### AN ALLEGED THIER SHOT.

Many Goods that Were Stelen From Long

Branch Cottages Mecovered. LONG BRANCH, March 27 .- For three months complaints have come to the police of this city of the robbery of unoccupied cottages.

A month ago the Misses Cronins' cottage in Second avenue and O'Reilley's two cottages in Pavilion avenue were robbed of furniture. Maps & Slocum's store and the New Jersey Southern depot were entered about the same Branch and at Monmouth Beach were robbed About two weeks ago five cottages at Navesink Beach, one mile north of Seabright, were robbed of furniture. It was found that one of the persons suspected by the police had shipped a bale of goods from Highlands station to New York. The railroad agent in New York was notified to hold the goods and arrest any one calling for them. As no one called for them they were returned to the sender. A warrant was then issued for Kit Davis and placed in the hands of Constable Thorne. John Darby has lived here for a year or two, but it is not known that he ever committed any offence before. The whereabouts of Davis and his friend, John Darby, was discovered by accident. A boy came into town yesterday, with a lot of chickens, which he sold so low as to excite suspicion. He told Thorn that the chickens were stolen by Davis and Darby from Mrs. Hampton and Conover Wynkoop of this place. Hefalso divuiged the hiding place of Davis and Darby.

Constables Thorn and Smith, with four or bed of furniture. It was found that one of

Hampton and Conover wynkoop or this place. He'niso divulged the hidling place of Davis and Darby.

Constables Thorn and Smith, with four or five other men, proceeding as directed by the boy, went to the house of Mr. Bennett, who lives five miles south of here in the Pines, near the scene of the assault of Mingo Jack on Miss Herbert at Eatontown. They surrounded Hennott's house, and Constables Thorn and Smith advanced toward the front. Davis and Darby rushed out, and were summoned to stop. Not heeding, they were fired on with rifle and revolver. Darby stopped, and was arrested but Davis, the leader, escaped, apparently unhurt. A large amount of stolen goods was recovered. Many articles were claimed by Mrs. Dumas of New York, who informed the officers that her cottage at the corner of Cedar avenue and Deal turnpike had been ransacked from top to bottom. Other persons have been notified and will be down on Monday to try to identify the stolen goods.

Extontrows, March 27.—A tramp by the name of Davis was found in the southern end of the town this morning mortally wounded. He has been unconscious ever since he was found. It is supposed that he was shot in an affray in the Pines near here yesterday afternoon.

## WAS HE ROBBED BY HIS HACKMAN?

Rufus King Says be Was Pulled Out of a Hack and his Pockets were Rifled. Rufus King, a wealthy resident of Elizabeth, says that he spent the night of February 25 with some friends in this city. He started for home just before midnight, and when he arrived at the foot of Desbrosses street he earned that the last train that night for Elizabeth had gone. A cab was standing outside the Pennsylvania ferry gute, and Mr. King hired the driver to take him to Elizabeth, Another man occupied the box with the driver. Upon reaching Jersey City the driver. Mr. King alleges instead of taking the route to Newark drove toward flackensack. He was about to give the driver directions when the cab stopped. The driver and his companion jumped to the street and pulled him out of the cab, and while one held his hands the other rided his pockete. They got \$225 in monoy and a gold watch and chain valued at \$200. After throwing Mr. King down in the street the two men drove away. down in the street the two men drove away.

On Friday Michael Kelly, the driver, was arrested at his home, 5 Rutgers place, and was taken to Jorsey City. He says he only drove King to Jersey City and left him in a salcon.

# Arrest of a County Treasurer.

VINCENSES, Ind., March 27.-At midnight last night a warrant was issued for the arrest of Epcar i Hollingworth, County Treasurer of Knox county, on the

Rollin M. Squire in the Blue Grass Region. LOUISVILLE, March 27 .- Rollin M. Squire, the crushed poet of the New York City Hall, arrived at Prankfort yesterday with his wife and child, and will seend some days in the blue grass region looking at the flue stock.

Ask your druggist for Dr. C. W. Chipman's Liver Pills or malaria, aid headache, and bilionances.—ddu.

work.

"By order, of the General Executive Board.

"FREDERICK TURNER.

1" Secretary of Board."

The messenger returned to the Astor House shortly after II o'clock with an oral message from Mr. George Gould to the effect that Mr. Gould had not reached his office, but that an answer would be sent during the day. The committeemen were hopeful of a favorable reply from Mr. Gould.

"I hope for an early settlement," said Mr. Powderly to a Sun reporter. "But I can't say that I look for it. I do not know what we shall do if Mr. Gould's answer is unfavorable. My elircular published this morning was intended to be secret, and I was astonished to see it in print. Of course, I admit the authorship of it. Since leaving Scranton to come here I have received facarly I.000 answers to the circular, all of them commending its sentiments most highly, and endorsing, even before I ask them to, the course I propose in the circular. We have had to call a halt. It has taken eight years to educate the leaders of the assemblies in our body how best to carry out our principles. But now since last October I.200 District Assemblies have been formed, How can these assemblies be supposed to have learned in a few months what it took the original leaders eight years to learn and understand?

"Before we remove the new restriction against organizing new assemblies, we shall have a rule that any assembly directing or allowing a strike within six months after receiving its charter shall forfeit that charter. That

have a rule that any assembly directing or allowing a strike within six months after receiving its charter shall forfeit that charter. That rule will check the people who have brought our order into disrepute by joining us and almost instantly ordering strikes and boycotts on any and every occasion. Any member who will advocate a strike or the extension of a strike talks like a fool. If a man has his hand in alion's mouth he doesn't hit him with the other fist, because that would only make the lion held him more tightly. If the man soothes the lion he can get his hand out, heal his wounds, and have ooth hands whole to deal with the lion later."

Mr. Gould reached his office shortly after 11 o'clock. The Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company met him at 12% o'clock in his office. Messrs. Bidney Dillon, Russell Sage, A. L. Hopkins, George Gould, and T. T. Eckert, and John F. Dillon, the latter counsel for the railroad, were present, and at 4 o'clock the following answer to Secretary Turner's letter was ready to be sent to the Executive Board at the Aster House:

"The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, }

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW YORE, March 27.

"THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW YORE, March 27.

"Frederick Turner, Etc., Secretary, &c., Philadelphia.

"Dean Sire: I have your note of this date proposing an interview between your Executive Committee and the officers of this company for the purpose of submitting to arbitration by a committee of seven what you term the Southwestern difficulties. You are doubtless aware that in the negotiations which took place here last August between Mr. T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman, and associates, and the officers of this company, it was agreed that in future no strikes would be ordered on the Missouri Pacific road until after a conference with the officers of the company and an opportunity to adjust any alleged grievances. In view of this fact, attention is drawn to the following correspondence between Mr. A. L. Hopkins, Vice-President, acting for this company in my absence, and Mr. Powderly."

"New York, March 6, 1886.

"T. V. Powderly, Scranton, Pd. ?"

"New York, Murch 6, 1886.

"T. V. Powderly, Scranton, Pd. ?"

"Th. Hoxic telegraphs that Knights of Laboron our road have atrack, and refuse to allow any freight trains to run on our road, saying they have no grievance, but are only striking because ordered to do so. If there is any grievance we would like to talk it over with you, we understood you to promise that no artic should ordered without consultation.

A. L. Hopeins, "A. L. Hopkins, Secretary Misseuri Pacific Railroad, 105
"Houstony, New York;"

Producting, New York;
"Have telegraphic west for particulars. Papers say strike esused by discharge of man named Hall. Can be be reinstated pending investigation?"T. V. Pownsatz. "Naw York, March 8, 1886.

"T. P. Powderly:

"Thanks for your message and suggestion. Hall was employed by the Texas and Pacific and not by us. That properly is in the hands of the United States court, and we have no control whatever over the receivers or over the employees. We have carried out the agreements under hat spring in every respect, and the present strike unjust to us and unwise for you. It is reported here that this movement is the result of Wall street influence on the part of those short of the securities likely to be affected.

A. L. Hoffins.

institute movement is the result of Well street influence on the part of those short of the securities likely to be affected.

"No reply to this measage was received, but this company's request for a conference was ignored and its premises at once invaded and its property destroyed by the men of your order in great numbers, who also selzed and disabled its trains, as they have since continued to do whenever attempting to run. The Board of Directors of this company thereupon had a copy of the correspondence above given made and transmitted to Mr. H. N. Hoxie, the First Vice-President and General Manager at St. Louis, with instructions to use every endoavor to continue the operation of the road and committed the whole matter to his hands.

"Mr. Hoxie's overtures, made through the Governors of Missouri and Kansas, who stated that they found no cause for the strike, were rejected by your order. These and the subsequent correspondence between him and Mr. Hoxie's course has been confirmed by the Board and ithe matter is still in his hands. I am, therefore, instructed by the Board to refer you to him as its continuing representative in the premises.

"I am directed to add in behalf of the Board, that in its judgment, so long as this company is foreibly kept from the centrol of its property and from performing its charter duties, its business is done, if at all, not under the conditions of law, which are commons to all citizens, but only at the will of a law-breaking force. Any negotiations with such a force would be unwise and useless. Terms made with it would not be a sestiement of difficulties, but a triumph of force over the law of the land. It

swer immediately, but would refer the letter to the Board of Directors of the Missouri Pacific to-morrow.

As soon as the draft of the letter had been approved by the Executive Committee the members of the committee separated. Messrs. Hayes and Balley went out on business and Secretary Turner went to Philadelphis to spend Sunday at home. Mr. Powderly will spend to-day in this city, and may remain here for several days.

"I do not believe that Chief Arthur said anything of the kind imputed to him about the Knights of Labor," said Mr. Powderly last night. "Mr. Arthur has always been friendly to our order, and until I hear him say such things about us I refuse to believe he ever said them. "As to the published reports about Master Workman Irons of District Assembly 101. I hardly know whatto think. I met Mr. Irons not long ago while I was out West, and he impressed me as a sober, slow-speaking man, who weighed his words carefully. He has done all he can do, at all events, and, though he may talk about calling out all the Knights in the United States he cannot do it by himself. I know nothing about Mr. Irons acting under the influence of stock operators in this city for the purpose of affecting stocks of which they are short.

"Mr. Gould, of course, may take no further notice of my letter this evening than formally to acknowledge it. But I think he will. The strike can't last much longer. Some one will have either to stop and settle, or to settle and stop. That's what it amounts to now."

pl. Everything was quiet in the yards this morning, and none of the roads, with the exception of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, made an attempt to send out a train. This attempt was unsuccessful. In the Vandalla yards no switching was done, and the yards were completely deserted. The Indianapolis and St. Louis abandoned

all their trains, and no switching was done. No trains were started out from the Wabash. and little switching was done. United States Marshal Weber arrived this morning with a number of his deputy marshals. He came in pursuance of an order of the United States Circuit Court, commanding him to take possession of all the Wabash property at this point. The order of the Court authorizes him to employ as many special deputies as he may deem necessary to protect the property of the com-pany from injury, and to protect also all persons employed by that road. Mr. Weber devoted the morning to taking a survey of the situation, and held a conference with the of-

ficers of the road. There was a very large crowd of strikers around the Relay Depot about 10 o'clock this morning, when word came that the Chicago Burlington and Quincy officials were preparing to start a train. There was a rush immediately for the yards of that road, which are on the island, about half a mile northwest of the depot. In less than ten minutes after the word reached the Relay about 150 men had surrounded the train, which consisted of an engine, one car, and a caboose. The engine was in charge of Engineer Catiin and Fireman Burger. Superintendent Brown was also in the cab. The spokesman of the strikers approached the cab window, and said to Catlin: "Mr. Catlin, the Knights of Labor request

Catlin answered that he was between two fires, that Superintendent Brown had ordered him te go out, and that he felt he must obey orders. Fireman Burger was then called, and was requested to leave his post. Following the example of Engineer Catlin, he said:

"You see, fellows, I'm between two fires, and

example of Engineer Catlin, he said:

"You see, fellows, I'm between two fires, and I don't know exactly what to do."

"You ought to be between eight or ten fires," said one of the men. "Why, you're the first fireman either on this or on the other side of the river that has not quit when asked."

Ruperiatendent Brown interposed, saying:

"Gentlemen, these men are uaid by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company. They have been ordered to take out this train, and it is their duty to do so. Now, will you allow me to ask what you intend to do in case we attempt to run out this train?"

"You had better try," said the man who had first spoken, "and you will then know. We do not make any threats, but I will say this, you can only see the surface of this movement; there may be dynamite and cannons underneath."

"Why, you folks haven't any cannons around, have you?" said Brown, laughingly, and then to the engineer he said: Well, I guess you had better run hur back to the round house.

At this order the crowd gave a prolonged shout, and then dispersed. The engine went back to the round house, and no further attempt was made to send out a train.

United States Marshal Weber took seventy-five men, later in the day, and went to the round house, where he procured a special train, and went to the Wabash yards. There he set for Notary Public Egyman, and had all the seventy-five mon sworn in as Deputy Marshals, for the purpose of guarding a train of twenty cars, which he proposed to run out at 2

ARCH 26, 1986.—TWELVE PAGES.

Application of the control of the co

Can he prevent its spreading?" the reportor asked.

"Well, he has no authority to do so, but if he should deem it advisable to request the other assemblies not to go out. I think that his wishes would be obeyed."

Mr. Coughlan said that as far as he was personally concerned, the only thing he was fighting for at present was a recognition of the Knights of Labororganization by the railroads. Without recognition, the order could never hope to accomplish anything, and if that end could be attained now, he, for one, would be willing to subordinate all other considerations to it.

to it.
About noon a rumor gained currency that
Assemblies 93, 101, and 17 were deliberating

About noon a rumor gained currency that Assemblies 93, 101, and 17 were deliberating upon a proposition to withdraw from the general body. Chairman Irons of 101 was first interviewed with regard to the rumor, and a momentiater Chairman Coughlan of 93 came out of the hall and joined in the conversation.

"As to the rumor that we are considering a withdrawal from the General Assembly," said Mr. Irons, "I deny it most emphatically. There is not a word of truth in it, and in this Brother Coughlan here will bear me out."

"I nover heard of such a thing, much less have I ever thought of it," said Chairman Coughlan.

"You can say for us," continued Chairman Irons, "that such a thought has never entered our minds. No member of this Board has ever mentioned such a thing before any other member of the Board to my knowledge."

"You are considering an important matter here to eday?"

here to-day?"
"Important, yes, but nothing for publication."
"Will any additional orders be issued to-day?" Yes." You have ordered out all Knights at Han-

nibal to-day?"
"No, we have not."
A despatch was shown to Mr. Irons in which it was said that about a hundred men had quit work there.
"We have sent out no such orders," said Mr. "We have sent out no such orders," said Mr. Irons. "If the men at Haunibal have gone out, they have gone out of their own volition. We have ordered out no one to-day." In further conversation it was learned that high hopes were based on Mr. Powderly's efforts to confer with Mr. Gould. This evening, however, the strikers generally were much disappointed, and everything wore a gloomy aspect when the news of Gould's refusal to most Powderly was received.

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pointed, and everything wore a gloomy aspect when the news of Gould's refusal to meet Powderly was received.

The news was received.

The news was received this morning that two companies of soldiers had left Columbus, Ohio, destined for St. Louis. It is understood that the Columbus detachment will be placed in a position to afford protection to East St. Louis interests, if their services should become necessary, and the action is taken as a precautionary measure, based upon the information that destruction of property has been threatened. The Mayor of that city has already been called upon to furnish protection for the property of the railroad companies, and has signified his inability to do so, six men being all that he had at his disposal. The county authorities were applied to to-day, and if necessary, the Governor of Illinois will be asked for protection for railroad property in his State.

The City Council in East St. Louis met in special session to-night, and letters from representatives of the various roads were read, setting forth the condition of affairs and calling on the city authorities to give them protection. The Council decided that while they could and would preserve the peace, they had not men enough to assist in running trains. Applications will to-morrow be made to the Sheriff of the county.

Gainesville, Texas, March 27.—The inhabitants of this city are beginning to seriously experience the effects of the strike, as the Missouri Pacific is the only refiread running to Gainesville. Many poor people are almost suffering for food. Merchants are refusing credit to the army of unemployed workmen.

The Farmers Alifance of this county has boy-cotted the flouring mills of Brady Frothers and notified greecrs not to sell their flour, but, as it is the only flour obtainable, no grocer observes the Granger boyceat.

Denison, Tex. March 27.—The Missouri Pacific officials continue to hold complete control of their sards here. Everything is quiet. A switch engine went into the Territory yesterday and brou

As soon as the Executive Committee the members of the committee separated. Messra, Hayes and Balley went out on business and Secretary Turner went to Philadelphia to spend to depart of the country, and may remain here for several days.

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will go to Broad Top to again bring out the men who have resumed work in that region. The Hock Hill Iron and Coal Company at East Broad Top to-day offered their men the advance, and they will resume work on Monday unless prevented by the new order of the Executive Board of the Federation. The supply of coal at the company's furnace at Orbisonia is exhausted, and they will be obliged to shut down unless the men resume work.

Brazil, Ind., March 27.—Fuily half of the 3.000 coal miners in the Brazil district are idle, or are working short time. Yesterday the Nickel Plate Mines, employing 500 men, shut down indefinitely. On May 1 the miners will demand that a day's work consist of eight hours' labor. The new senie of wages arranged by arbitration at Columbus last month will also go into effect on that date. A majority of the Brazil miners are disappointed in the wages awarded them, and altogether the outlook is discouraging.

WILKESDARHE, March 27.—The Mount Piensant mine is idle, and 350 men are thrown out of work. A breaker boy only 11 years old got up a strike among the other boys, and as there was no help to run the cars the mine had to be shut down.

TO SETILE THE STRIKES AT COHOES.

TO SETTLE THE STRIKES AT COHOES. ALBANY, March 27.—Seventy-five knit goods manufacturers met bere last evening and formed a national association of knit goods manufacturers, with H. V. Silliman of Cohoes as President. A national executive committee was formed upen the basis of representation was formed upon the basis of representation from each local organization, with Titus Sheard as Chairman. The committee was notified to take charge of the difficulties now existing in Cohoes, and Chairman Sheard subsequently called the National Executive Committee to meet at Cohoes on Monday next to hear the Knights of Labor and the manufacturers regarding the existing troubles there. The committee, after hearing all, will determine their report by a two-thirds vote. The decision thus arrived at will be referred back to the local organization wherein trouble arose, and if the report of the National Committee is necepted by a two-thirds vote it will stand. Otherwise it must go back.

THE THREAT TO BOYCOTT ARMOUR. THE THREAT TO BOYCOTT ARMOUR.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Mr. P. D. Armour was asked if the threatened boycott of his packing house had seriously interfered wit, his business. Mr. Armour reciled: "I cannot say that we have been free from slight inconvenience on account of the boycott, but the fact is that as yet we have not been seriously affected. The future I do not care to refer to as I never attempt to cross a river until I get to it.

"So far as my relations with the Messrs. Maxwell Bros. are concerned, it is but necessary for me to say that we have a yearly contract with them for a certain kind of looke, and I cannot see how we can avoid carrying out our agreement. I have no desire to cancel the contract and shall continue to take their boxes and pay for them so long as the contract which I have made and most certainly shall not do so at this time."

BIG STRIKE OF STREET CAR MEN. Two Thousand Employees Quit Work-No.

Care Running on Ten Lines. PITTSBURGH, March 27 .- Through mud the color of ebony and the consistence of paste, 35,000 people trudged in from the suburbs in a light drizzling rain that fell unceasingly all day. There was no single of car bells on the routes of ten companies, while 2,000 drivers, conductors, and stablemen walked idly around, or in groups of two and three frequented halls where meetings were in progress. On the West End. Union Long and Union Short lines, Pleasant Valley, Union Poorle's, Park, Robecca street, Fifth avenue and Centro avenue routes not a car wheel turned, and to-night there is no prospect of a settlement of the strike. On the Transverse line, of which Chris L. Magoe is President, the Citizens' and the Second avenue lines the cars were running as usual and were crowded to were running as usual and were crowded to their full capacity.

Steam railway trains came in packed. One man out on Fifth avenue, who had two covered spring wagons, carried passengers all day at

that at the stables of the Union line in Alle-gheny the shoes have been removed from 326 horses in anticipation of a long rest. The charter of this, as well as of several other lines,

ter of this, as well as of several other lines, will not be infringed by failure to run care daily. Business has suffered alightly, and the theatres to-night are slimly attended. Thus far there has been no sign of violence or infraedion of the law. The car companies have not attempted to start a car.

This strike is almost similar to that on the Texas and Pacific. The men have had all their demands for shorter hours and more money granted, but now they stand out on a demand that six men who were discharged on the Birmingham line be reenstated. For months past the street car men have been gradually absorbed into the Knights of Labor, and when their strength was assured they made demands on the fourteen companies in the city as follows:

First—That twelve hours shall constitute a day's work, the time to be reckoned from the time of cauting.

Second—That one hour of the twelve shall be slowed for meals.

Third—It a driver or conductor shall be compelled to

by the companies to the effect that no man should be discharged for connection with the present strike.

After a general meeting of the men this was rejected. They asked that hereafter, when any man was discharged, the cause of this action should be given by the Superintendent. They also asserted that six men discharged on the Birmingham line two weeks ago had been dismissed for being Knights of Labor, and therefore their reinstatement was made a condition of resuming work.

This demand was rejected yestordey, and the strike began at midnight last night. Today it was discovered that an error had been made in placing the West End line on the boycotted list. They have accepted all conditions, and the schedule will be resumed to-morrow morning. It is generally believed that the strike will end in a victory for the men.

COLUMBUS, Ohlo, March 27.—The Board of Arbitration to fix the wages of the street railway employees reported to-day, giving the men. 1.70. \$1.50. and \$1.35. according to the grade of service. The schedule makes an increase of 20 cents a day to drivers and conductors.

Dayrow, Ohlo, March 27.—The drivers strike on the Third Street Car Line is settled, and the cars have begun running again. The settlement was made on a basis of \$2 per day for sixteen hours' work.

After a tie-up of twenty-four hours, the cars of the Broadway (Williamsburgh) Railroad Company, including four lines, began to run yesterday afternoon. The company, after a Committee of the District Assembly 175 of the

Rnights of Labor, agreed to the demands made by the men. There were slight concessions on both sides.

Before Mr. Joseph O'Donnell, the Chairman of the Committee, called on President Beers of the Broadway Company, he and other members of the committee obtained from the Bushwick Avenue Company a conditional assent to the enforcement of the demands made by the employees of that line. Those demands, which were similar to those made upon the Broadway Company, were fermally agreed to yesterday, when the action of the Broadway Company was made known.

when the action of the Broadway Company was made known.

The notice of the give-in by the Broadway Company was brought to the men by a momber of the committee, who reached the hall where they were congregated, in East New York, by way of the clevated road. There was great rejoicing. The men hurried to the different stables to hook up and resume trips. The cars were-decorated with fiags and brooms. Along the route the men cheered, At the tormini of the roads at the forries the streets were nacked with people, who cheered the cars. Freeident Beers and mombers of the Board of Directors looked out upon the scene from the windows of the company's office, near the ferry.

THESTERNING A STRIKE IN MANY BUILDINGS.

THREATENING A STRIKE IN MANY BUILDINGS. The steamfitters say they mean to fight the New York Steam Company to the bitter end. The Manhattan Protection Association held a meeting a week ago and resolved to stand by the strikers. They formulated a boycott, which was endorsed by the Central Labor Union and the New York Protection Association.

On Thursday night the Manhattan Association issued this private circular:

MANUATTAN PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, CLARENDON HALL, EAST THIRTHENTH STREET, A general loycott has been ordered by this association against the New York Steam Heating Company, ownered to the unsettled strike of journeymen steam fitters. Consumers are hereby notified to prepare themselves with boilers, as no work will be done in any place using their steam. Hoping you will approve of our action and render what assetance dea in your power, so that we will not be compelled to order a boycett on the goods of the users of the New York Steam Heating Company based open war squared laboratory assess.

The New York Steam Heating Company has declared open war squared regarded labor, and we are compelled to meet them and will stand by our men to the last. They have refused to meet us in arbitration. We remain respectfully yours.

The Countries of the Mannattan Projective Association.

Knights of Lahor at 359 Fulton street, Brook-lyn, said ast night that the circular expressed the policy they were going to adopt. If the New York Steam Company did not immediately give in to their fifters a strike would be ordered in every factory to which the company furnished steam. Whether the Maniattan Association has authority to proclaim a strike of this extent remains to be seen.

CONCESSIONS TO THE CLOAKMAKERS.

Concessions to the cloakmakers.

The united committee of the cloakmakers and the associated trades were in session all day yesterday at Harris's Assembly Rooms, 177 East Broadway. Samuel Oppenheimer & Co. of 22 White street signed the agreement demanded by the strikers, and 170 girls curpleyed in these two shops joined the union. Bohm Bros. and Greenman, who were beyected on Friday, again asked for a conference, which will be had to-morrow. M. M. Cohen of 73 Division street compleys tuilors, paying them the pittance of \$6 and \$17 perfecels. Recently he imported thirty Russian paupers to America and put them to work. They came over under a contract with him. This will be called to the attention of the Central Labor Union to-day, which will be asked to prosecute Cohen under the law massed in the Legislature last winter torbidding the importation of foreign labor nader centract. The united Executive Committee will meet at 77 Essex street at 9 A. M. to-day. The cloak cutters have decided to remain at work, as they are not doing anything. They are idle in the slops, but are being taid by the week just the same as when all the work is going on. The four places of meeting yesterday were crowded by the strikers.

A MEETING OF TRUCK DEIVERS CALLED.

A MEETING OF TRUCE DRIVERS CALLED.

Circulars have been distributed during the week among truck drivers and shipping clerks inviting them to attend a moeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon in room I at 4 Myrtle avenue. Brooklyn, for the purpose of organizing so that they can demand at the hands of wealthy corporations and capitalists, the circular says, a fair share of the wealth they create. The carmen do not belong to the Knights of Labor. It is said that J. S. T. Stranshan and others have been visited by a committee of the Knights of Labor. A well that J. S. T. Stranshan and others have been visited by a committee of the Knights of Labor, who ask for truck drivers \$14 a week, twelve hours a day, one hour for dinner, 75 cents an hour after hours, and 50 cents to be paid for their supper if they lose it at home by being detained in line. The boss truckmen are not in favor of this movement of their drivers. They say that the hours of a truck driver can never be regulated. Some days he is julie for hours, and does not carn enough with his truck to pay for lovers feed. A MEETING OF TRUCK DRIVERS CALLED.

does not earn enough with his truck to pay for horse feed. horse feed.

A VICTORY FOR LABOR IN BELLEVILLE.

The trouble in Casebolt's laundry at Belleville has been smoothed over by the proprietor agreeing to reinstate William Garrison, the man whose discharge precipitated the strike and by his withdrawing his objection to the formation of a union. Mr. Casebolt said vesterday that the work would be resumed tomorrow with the full force, and that not the slightest trouble was to be anticipated from any feeling that might exist against the Chinese operatives. The white employees have formed a union, and the matter of Chinese labor will be left for future discussion.

THE STRIKE IN PLAINFIELD SETTLED.

Furniture and Carpets Agair,